

THE DAILY STAR

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4

WHAT is to be done about it? The discovery has been made that there are still \$300,000 in amount of counterfeit nickels in circulation, and nobody can tell the counterfeit from the genuine. That is inflation.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Wednesday turns up its bourbon proboscis to a sneering sardonic slant at Cincinnati, because, it says, "there is no such thing as a whiskey ring in Cincinnati." Said, very sad!

Just hear how that Joyce doth rejoice. He says:

"Looking through my barred window, at this moment, I am a thousandfold more of a man than any of the villainous pack of cowardly hounds that pursue me!"

And the said Joyce, rejoicing as afore-said, continues, saying:

"I am a monarch in my cell, for the reason that the consoling muse constantly nestles about the precincts of my soul and waits me away on the wings of imagination to the realm of poetry, where thieves and perjurers can never enter."

That's a good place to enter. But we wonder how Joyce got in there!

THAT "little game" played by England in snapping up Egypt by the purchase of the canal stock, is causing no small amount of titillation throughout Europe. Russia looks muddled and moody, and says, "Yes—it's all right; only we would like to know what we are to get as an offset." Germany thinks that if Russia can stand it, she can. And France is hopping and chattering like a barefooted monkey on a hot griddle at her stupid mistake in not seizing the prize when it was offered her. Meanwhile England says: "Yes; I've been and went and gone and done it; now what do you propose to do about it?" And that is a conundrum that no one among them is just now ready to answer.

Our Navy.

The Congress that is about to assemble must expect to become the recipient of much gratuitous advice. Nor will it do to discard advice as worthless, because it is gratuitous. It may be just as valuable and as sincere when it costs nothing, as when it is paid for. But, whether Congress will hear, or forbear, the advice is inevitable. The temper of the public mind, at the present time, is such that it will not refrain from a free utterance of its views and ideas on public affairs. And why should such utterance be restrained? Are not these affairs, concerning which Congress is to deliberate and act, the affairs of the public? May not the public address the agents of the public concerning its own business? The conscientious Representative will never turn a dull ear to the public advice.

What will prompt the utterance of advice at the present time is, the special need there is for the country's representatives in Congress assembled to consider favorably every suggestion tending to economy and the retrenchment of our national expenditure. This need is universally felt and appreciated by the people, and they will insist upon having Congress give due heed to their advice, having this great end in view.

One general item of expenditure to which the attention of Congress must be directed is, that in relation to our Navy. We presume that the United States must have a naval establishment. There are foreign and commercial interests that will require the occasional presence of a naval vessel to examine into and protect. But it does not follow that in times of peace with all the world, the United States should support a Navy at an enormous expense, and that is absolutely needless to the country. It has been argued that we must always have a strong Navy at hand and in commission, in order to be prepared for war. But the argument is worthless; because a Navy thus kept in commission is itself worthless. The moment a war is upon us, we have always found the Navy unready and unfitted for service.

Since the civil war closed we have not had the slightest need for the service of the Navy in any part of the world. Yet we have kept up a naval establishment at an expense that becomes exceedingly burdensome. In 1883 the total expenditure for the United States Navy amounted to \$11,514,640, and this was then considered extravagant. In 1874, nearly ten years after every sign of war had disappeared from our horizon, and while all the world was at peace, the expenses of the Navy Department amounted to \$31,000,000. Here then is one item of expenditure concerning which Congressmen must take a little wholesome advice.

During the year when these thirty-one millions were being expended, we read glowing accounts in the newspapers of the brilliant uniforms displayed by the officers of our Navy at the court balls and receptions given at Paris, at St. Petersburg, at Berlin, at Rio de Janeiro, and Constantinople. Beyond that who ever heard anything done or attempted by the United States Navy? Where, during that entire year, did a vessel of our Navy sound a sea, or survey a coast? The echo answers, nowhere? And we the people of these United States paid in that one year thirty-one millions of our dollars to support the Navy in such pleasure excursions around the world.

And with all that expenditure in 1874, it so happens that now in 1875, when a little breeze springs up that may portend a storm with Spain, the Navy is found in no condition for actual service; and the Navy Department goes to work with Cyclopaena strength and Vulcanic zeal to get some naval vessels ready to go into commission; so that our expenditure of \$31,000,000 in 1874 actually found

us without a navy in 1875. There can be no need for a naval expenditure now greater than in 1863, when it was but about one-third of the present cost.

Let Congress then be advised to stop this leak from the Treasury at the very beginning of things in the line of retrenchment. Too much has already been paid to keep our naval officers junketing and dancing in foreign ports, doing mighty little credit to themselves and no honor to the nation.

Waddell and Piracy.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the STAR was received yesterday, and published in our columns:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Captain Waddell, who arrived in command of the Pacific Mail steamer San Francisco, will not take her on her first trip to Sydney, via Honolulu, being threatened with arrest by the Hawaiian authorities on a charge of piracy for the destruction of the Hawaiian bark Hamest during his operations against the Arctic whaling fleet in the rebel steamer Shenandoah."

And thereby hangs a tale; the facts in which would, we presume, make it, rather unwholesome for Capt. Waddell to appear in his own proper person within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Government.

The proper name of the vessel, concerning which the alleged piracy was committed, was the *Harvest*, though called "Hamest" by misreading of the telegram. And the history of this piratical transaction as alleged, as we happen to personally know, is this: During the winter of 1864-5, this Capt. Waddell, commanding the rebel cruiser, *Shenandoah*, which issued from a British port, proceeded to the British Colonial possessions in the East, where he received and feted and dined by the local British authorities. From Singapore, where he received his last and largest entertainment, he proceeded northward through the Pacific, even up to Behring's Straits, where he captured and burned thirteen ships of our whaling fleet, then in those waters.

While on his way thither, he passed through the island group known as the Ladrone, about midway of the Pacific, and southwardly from the Hawaiian Islands. The Ladrone constitute a colonial dependency of Spain; and a Spanish Governor resides at Guam, the principal island of this group.

Waddell, with the *Shenandoah*, visited the Isle of Ascension, one of this group, where there is a common port of call for the whaling ships of the Pacific. In that port, with other vessels of different nations, was the *Harvest*. This vessel was commanded by an American Captain and mate. On arriving, Waddell sent a petty officer and boat's crew to the *Harvest* with orders to bring her Captain on board the *Shenandoah*. Of course, he was compelled to go, as ordered. He was interrogated with regard to his vessel, which was then lying at anchor under the Hawaiian flag. He informed Waddell that the *Harvest* was a Hawaiian vessel, and exhibited, as he was ordered to do, her Register, Crew-list, and clearance from the Hawaiian government. The crew were all Hawaiians, but commanded by American officers. Her papers were found to be perfectly regular. But Waddell, swearing that it was a subterfuge to cover American property, ordered the Captain of the *Harvest* to return on board, and then himself, officers and crew to take their own personal effects on shore and surrender their ship to him, commanding in the name of the Confederate States, &c.

The Captain of the *Harvest*, being unable to offer any resistance, was compelled to comply with the order, but under protest; and left his ship with his men, leaving the Hawaiian flag flying. The *Harvest* was immediately taken possession of by Waddell's orders, her instruments and valuables removed, and the vessel at once fired and burned to the water's edge in the port. After this exploit he proceeded on his voyage northward for the destruction of our unarmed whaling ships.

The officers of the *Harvest*, thus put on shore with only their clothing, were supported for some time by the natives of the island. They subsequently got permission to repair and fit up an old abandoned whale boat, left ashore. In this, after repairs were set sail for Guam, the principal island and residence of the Spanish Governor.

They were six weeks at sea in this open boat, but finally reached Guam. There they were kindly received by the Governor, and provided with comfortable support, while awaiting an opportunity to reach some general seaport. As these islands are not frequently visited by any homeward bound vessels, these people from the burnt vessel *Harvest* remained at Guam from July to December in hospitable care of the Spanish Governor.

Then came a British vessel into that port, trading in coconuts oil, and bound for China. Upon that vessel these people were placed, one-half their passage money paid by the Governor of Guam himself, and the other half to be paid by the Consular representative of the United States in China. They arrived safely. All the requirements of their passage were met, the Governor of Guam was reimbursed for his expenses, and the men sent home from China to the United States on an American ship. Full depositions of all these facts were duly made, and still remain among public archives. So that probably it would be a matter of expediency for this Waddell to keep clear of Hawaiian jurisdiction for the punishment of piracy.

"Humph," grumbled a cynical individual, as he first caught sight of the emblems in the windows of a church. "That's well chosen, anyway—a small cross and a big cross; a correct measure of piety."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

There is a church in Elmira, Ill., where the sermons are preached in Irish.

A German Protestant congregation has been organized in the City of Mexico.

A small mission society of London is about to send out five missionaries to operate in the interior of China.

The Boston Congregationalist thinks there is a growing demand for preaching, as distinguished from sermon writing.

The Presbytery of Baltimore comprises forty-nine Presbyterian ministers, four licentiates, forty-three churches, 4,708 communicants.

A deaf mute, now a candidate for orders in New York, is soon to be admitted to the priesthood, the first case since the days of Pontius.

Out of 400 religious publications in the United States, the Methodist claim 47, the Roman Catholics 41, the Baptists 37, the Presbyterians 23, and the Jews 9.

A Centennial Memorial Meeting is to be held in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 7, to celebrate the introduction of Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania.

The Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., which was opened this fall under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now has 400 students.

The Baptists in Scotland have more than doubled their numbers in the past six years. They have now 70 churches and 6,000 members. The increase the past year was 700 members.

It is expected that the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Brooklyn next May, will adjourn to attend in a body the inauguration of the Witherspoon statue in Philadelphia.

The Toronto Presbytery has considered charges against Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of preaching the doctrine of universal restoration, and has given the accused until next spring to correct his error.

A memorial free chapel and school building, costing \$35,000, was recently consecrated in Philadelphia by the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. The buildings are entirely free from debt.

One of the most vital questions to be brought before the next General Conference will be that of the election of Presiding Elders by the Annual Conferences, instead of their appointment by the Bishops.

Concerning the engagement of a pastor by a church in Kentucky, a member writes to a religious paper: "We have secured his services for the ensuing year at the salary of \$100. We are looking forward for great blessings!"

The Southern Methodist Episcopal missionary in China reports that the mission now has six native agents and two native Bible women in its employ, and supports five churches. Four converts were baptized the last quarter.

By vote of half the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the general assembly of the next session of the General Conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore.

Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, formerly of Allegheny City, but at present pastor of a United congregation in Philadelphia, has received a call to the Trinity church, New York, at a salary of \$3,000.

A number of prelates and eminent clergy of the Catholic Church are expected to be present at the dedication of the new Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, at Boston, December 8. The church will seat about 2,500, and has an organ costing \$20,000.

Rev. Mr. McAll, a Congregational evangelist, is carrying on an important revival in Paris. He has established fourteen stations, at which meetings are held twice a day. There have been numerous conversions, including that of a rich silk broker, who has given up all business and devoted himself to mission work.

The Southern Methodists are carrying on an important mission work among the Mexicans on the border of Texas. One missionary and five native preachers are engaged in the enterprise. Two new missions have just been established, and the baptisms for the year are reported to be 139 and the number of members 106.

The Consistory of Brandenburg reports the following ecclesiastical changes for Germany for the past year: Out of the Roman Catholic there passed over to the Evangelical Church 23 adults—by confirmation 20, and through mixed marriages 193; by baptism 145, and through mixed marriages 139; but of the Evangelical there went over to the Roman Church 7.

The Rev. Dr. McLaren, in his letter accepting the Bishopric of Illinois, says: "I have three times a time, I believe, in the whole history of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, when common dangers and widespread religious destitution have so conspired to mass and use the forces of the Church of God into solid phalanx."

The Central South Congregational Conference has just been held at Nashville, Tenn. The conference has twenty churches in the South, but is mainly in the American Missionary Association in its work among the colored people. Favorable reports were made respecting the educational work among the freedmen.

On Thanksgiving day Archbishop Williams laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic church at Lexington, Mass., near the monument. The Catholic Review says the Pastor has secured for the corner-stone ceremony, the presence of the Holy House of Nazareth, and "some particles of the Holy Sepulcher, and of the Sacred Cradle at Bethlehem."

The Tablet (Roman Catholic) devoted two columns to the work of the Evangelists. It says: "This work of Mr. Moody is not in vain. It can be said to invite men to love and serve Jesus Christ. It is irregular, unmethodized, but it may be bringing multitudes to a happier frame of mind, in which the Church may find them better prepared to receive her sublime faith."

The number of Catholic Indians in the United States is as follows: In the State of Maine, 1,400; in New York, 800; in Michigan, 4,000; in Wisconsin, 1,400; in Minnesota, 10,500; in Dakota, 2,000; in Kansas, 2,500; in Montana, 1,200; in the Indian Territory, nearly 100,000; in Arizona, 1,500; in Idaho, 700; in Washington Territory, more than 10,000; in Oregon, 1,600; in California, more than 6,000.

Queen Victoria dislikes the Ritualists, and delights in a simple form of worship. The Prince of Wales, on the contrary, enjoys the forms of the church whenever he attends, which is seldom. His elder sister is Lutheran. Lord Lorne is a Presbyterian. The Duchess of Edinburgh is a Greek Catholic, and her husband is a low church Episcopalian. Take them altogether, the royal family are a little mixed in theology.

Rev. J. D. Carnahan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Meadville, Penn., has received the degree of D. D. from the University of Padua, Italy, one of the oldest and most renowned universities of the world.

tional institutions in the world. The following themes were required from Dr. Carnahan for the sermon: 1. A address to the Faculty and a biography of himself in Latin. 2. A theological dissertation on holiness. 3. A critical examination of the Greek of a part of the eighth chapter of Romans. 4. Two sermons. 5. A critical examination of the writings of Coleridge.

The Rev. Dr. Dix made some very plain remarks at the annual festival of the United Church of Trinity Parish, New York, last week. He said: Church music is now in a very unsatisfactory condition. Expensive churches require popular music as well as popular preachers. Instead of hearty congregational singing we find the involutions, evaluations, and convolutions of quartets, choirs, or else the false execution of a soloist paid \$2,000 a year for singing two sacred songs one day in the week. The popular taste uncultivated and untutored is in fault. The requisites of church music are, that it should be of the essence of worship, that it should be devotional, and that it should be simple, so that all should take part in it. The music would then be the voice of the whole people, and not of the choir.

The revival movement appears to be making its way throughout the whole country, and churches which, from their liberalism or their conservatism, were supposed to regard the movement with little favor, are joining in it. The last number of the Christian Register contains a long account of "Catholic Revivals in Boston," and describes a meeting in the old Chambers-street Church, once a Unitarian and now a Roman Catholic church. The eight from the choir, where the writer, J. P., sat, was remarkable. No women, except about a dozen in the choir, were present. The meeting had been held during the whole week, and sometimes as early as five o'clock in the morning. Two thousand men and boys occupied the seats, the latter chiefly in the galleries. The "Hosanna" was first said, the audience making the responses and repeating the "Gloria Patri" many times over. The prayers at the altar were in English. At the close of the preliminary services the preacher, crucifix in hand, advanced in front of the altar and spoke from the text, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." After a very earnest sermon the preacher said: "I have no ready response to the world, the flesh and the devil, stand up," and 2,000 persons at least stood up and in measured cadence repeated the solemn words.

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